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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, and of the State 6 cts. per quarter.

The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.

EXPLANATORY-REVENUE AND LABOR.

The Democratic party has always contended that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, and that such limited powers are delegated and not inherent. Among the powers delegated are those of imposing taxes for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the Government and for the carrying out of the purposes for which it was intended, and not otherwise. It is further contended that the grant of power never contemplated "protection" as it is called, that is discrimination in favor of the interests of one State or section at the expense of the rest.

In practice, the revenue standard can be best arrived at and maintained by levying duties upon the *ad valorem* system, at least so it is generally thought, and therefore that system has been advocated by the body of the Democratic party, as a means to the end in view.

Let us look at this phrase, *ad valorem*, as so used and contended for by Democrats: It was contended for in opposition to the system of *specific* and *minimums* advocated by the protectionist party in the United States, as best tending to promote their views.

The tariff act of 1846 divided imports into nine schedules, enacting that there should be levied, collected, and paid on goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries the following rates of duty—that is to say:

On goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in schedule A a duty of one hundred per centum *ad valorem*.

On goods, etc., in schedule B a duty of forty per centum *ad valorem*—in schedule C a duty of thirty per centum—D twenty-five per cent.—E twenty per cent.—F fifteen per cent.—G ten per cent.—H five per cent. *ad valorem*. Schedule I consisted of articles admitted free of duty.

This tariff taxed spirituous liquors one hundred per cent.—Wines, etc., forty per cent., and so down, commencing with luxuries, until it came to tea and coffee, wholly free.

Let us look at the operation of the different systems: Say manufactures wholly of cotton, not otherwise provided for, are, according to the tariff of '46, taxed 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, that is, cotton goods worth 8 cts. per yard would pay 2 cents duty per yard—goods worth 10 cents per yard would pay 2 1/2—those worth 6 cts would pay 1 1/2, and so on. That would be *ad valorem*.

According to the system of *specific* duties, it would be a certain stated, specific sum per yard, say 2 cents, which would, perhaps, be 50 per cent. upon common goods, and not 12 per cent. upon fine goods. The system of *minimums* is like that of *specific* in its tendency to tax unequally and discriminate against coarse or common goods: Say, for instance, cotton goods, upon which, according to this system, a certain per centage is levied, not upon its actual value, but upon an assumed value; now, let 8 cents per yard be the assumed *minimum* value for purposes of taxation, 25 per cent. upon that would be only 20 per cent. upon goods worth 10 cents per yard, while it would be 33 1/3 per cent. upon goods worth 6 cents per yard.

We have occupied this much space in referring to *ad valorem* as urged by Democrats in national politics, first, because the subject is but little understood, and second, because out of this little understanding arises the tendency to confound the Democratic doctrine of *ad valorem*, with the hobby which has recently been started in this State and which has pretty generally received the title of "ad valorem." Men say "why, you Democrats are pledged to *ad valorem* in national affairs—how can you oppose it in state matters?" We have seen that the Tariff of 1846, a Democratic *ad valorem* tariff instead of imposing uniform rates upon every description of goods, divided the subjects of taxation into nine schedules, ranging from 100 per cent. on liquors to 5 per cent. on grainstons, and finally nothing upon tea, coffee, guano, etc. This is a very different thing from the proposition now abroad in North Carolina to tax equally "every species of property." The Democratic tariff of 1846 did not pretend to impose the same rate of per centage upon every species of property; neither in State nor Federal Government is the Democratic party pledged to any such thing, nor has any such thing ever been done by any government in the world.

The taxes levied by the United States are altogether of one character, being in the nature of duties upon imports. The taxes levied by a State—certainly by a State—are direct—in the nature of an inland excise,—in the nature of specific taxes upon callings, or of a poll tax, etc., some of them admitting of the application of the *ad valorem* principle and some not. The fact is that the talk about *ad valorem* has been found untenable. *Ad valorem*, as advocated by the Democrats as a basis for levying duties upon imported merchandise was found to mean nothing like the uniform unbending rule that would tax necessities as high as luxuries, or act without sense, reason, or reference to public policy, or the different ability of different things to bear taxation. The dodge, as first started, would not do with intelligent men, for all can see that it is wholly unjust, not to say foolish—certainly impossible. *Ad valorem* is dropped. It is "Equal Taxation" now, which the central organ—the Raleigh Register—says, following the language of the Opposition platform, means equal taxation upon every species of property—taxing a man in exact proportion to what he is worth, little or much, or how ever invested, while the *Albemarle Southern*, published at Murfreesboro', says, "the only change proposed in the Constitution is, to put negroes on an exact equality with other property." We have no doubt the Register represents pretty accurately the hobby of the central clique, while the *Southern* follows the Fayetteville Observer, which is shrewd enough to see that the obvious meaning of the resolutions of the Opposition platform is an absurdity, if, indeed, an absurdity can be said to be or have a meaning of any kind.

But a big parade is made over negro property, and also over what is said to be an undue discrimination in its favour.

The "leading case" upon this point—that copied by the followers of the Opposition press and enunciated by all of its orators who do more than rant, is the article of the Fayetteville Observer, in which the slaves of the State, stated at 300,000, are estimated purely as property, as capital, at the average valuation of \$600 each, thus making their aggregate valuation come to \$180,000.

Now, in the first place this valuation is unfair. We say distinctly, that, valued in the same manner that lands are—in the same proportion to their actual value, the actual taxable valuation of the negroes of the State would not average over \$400 each, making the slight difference of sixty millions or so. But this is not a circumstance to some other considerations connected with this matter, and one of these is the radical unfairness and indeed falsity of the light in which the question is viewed.

We might expect to hear Wm. H. Seward talk about the labor States and the capital States—applying the former to the non-slaveholding States, the latter to the slaveholding, with the view of arraying the North against the South, as he has actually done, and with that very object, but we hardly expected to see or hear the representatives, the mouth-pieces of a large party at the South pursuing the same track, but surely not with the same motives.

The eight or nine thousand slaves of this county are the agricultural laborers, the field hands as well as the

domestic servants of the community—they are a branch of its productive industry just as any other labor, and to tax them simply as capital, is to make a distinction against the labor of slaveholding communities, and in favor of non-slaveholding communities. It is to adopt the classification of Mr. Seward, and to permit ourselves to be arrayed as capital States or communities in opposition to labor States or communities. Capital is the accumulated result of labor—slavery means labor itself. For what is a slave valuable?—certainly not on account of his ornamental properties while living, or his establish when dead. It is as labor that he is valuable, and labor is what gives value to all things else. The labor of the negro cultivates the soil and supplies products which are exchanged for the results of mechanical labor and ingenuity. The products of negro labor supply the commerce of our ports, give employment to our merchants, clerks and shippers, sustain our currency and directly or indirectly pay our taxes and support our government, at least they contribute their due proportion and more. There is a story of the old woman who killed the goose that laid the golden egg. The policy that clogs production or imposes heavier taxes upon active industry, free or slave, is a mistaken one, and erra in the same direction that the old woman did.

Now be it remembered, that it is only as producers that any additional tax can eventually fall upon negroes, and thus it would be just so much discrimination against those communities in which slave labor is employed. Merely as capital, slaves are every day carried out of the State, on account of the demand for them at the South, causing higher prices to be paid, and thus negroes like other movable property, and unlike land, can easily be removed beyond the operation of such taxation. If retained within the State, the actual employer pays the tax, whether as hirer or owner. Everybody knows that the hirer of a negro pays the tax, so that the burden, then, is imposed upon the actual industry, and not at all upon the capital. But the majority—the vast majority of negroes are owned by those who employ them on their farms or plantations as agricultural laborers—they in fact are to the fullest extent of their numbers *producers*, and to class them as capital and not as an essential element in the labor of the State, is to do a gross injustice and be guilty of a great absurdity.

We trust that we know how to accord proper respect to political opponents—that we are willing to give to every man his due—we that we can recognize ability and patriotism even where we cannot yield to a coincidence of opinion or judgement. We therefore concede to Mr. Badger the position of an able jurist—a number one lawyer, but not that of a statesman. The merely legal mind is seldom or never that of the statesman. We accord to Mr. Graham the position of a very respectable gentleman, cold, polite, prudent, correct, of fair abilities, and no more. With the prestige of former high official positions and the influence of a large family connection, Mr. Graham enjoys a standing not possessed by many gentlemen even of his own party, who are much his superiors in mental ability and generous impulse.

Now, we say that we like to see men of age, character and standing, referred to with due respect, but surely we and all others must be impressed with the ridiculous character of the toadyism now so common with the opposition, and which some people actually think amounts to argument. One newspaper says that we must be wrong, because Mr. Graham differs from us. Why, to be sure he does; is not that the only object of his present party—to differ from and oppose Democrats? Another orator thinks Gov. Ellis a horrid man, because he does not bow the knee to the divinity of Mr. Badger. Naughty Governor Ellis! Why don't he be good!

When these gentlemen were, in appearance, firmly seated in power, the Democracy were audacious enough to turn them out. They have not since found any reason to alter their course. Why, if the givings out of these very worthy but peculiarly hungry staff office gentlemen were to be taken for gospel truth, Democrats would not only be unfit to hold office, but even to live. But Democrats will continue to live personally and politically—to assert their principles and their rights, irrespective of all the little caricatures that may attempt to humbug the people.

The days grow longer, and the sun grows stronger. The trees are beginning to look green—the early peach-blossoms were green enough when the cold caught them. The whole world has an out-of-doors-looking to which we would gladly respond. The month of showers and flowers, and bad colds and April frosts is at hand—March, that is said to come in like a lion and go out like a lamb, does feel sort of lambish.

Oh, for the days that are gone! We used to wish for the days to come, for "a man never is, but always to be." There were days when we could go fishing all day—(playing truant) happy as clams—come back home at night repentant, and then—well, that's nobody's business. Wonder if clams are happy, and it oysters ever play truant? They are crossed in love, sometimes—so it is said.

With the advent of spring and summer come politics and a terrible looking for of mosquitoes, mass meetings, torch-light processions, thundering orations, and long editorials made emphatic by italics, small capitals and capitals. We regard it as a fact beyond dispute, that no politician who intends to make a good, obedient husband, ought to get married before the middle of next November, for during the canvass his party may divide the allegiance which belongs of right to that sovereign lady, his wife, a thing tolerable and not to be endured.

If we only had the price of the sugar that will be used to sweeten the toddlers during the coming campaign, we wouldn't turn round for an annual gold mine—found in tea and sugar besides,—say, we think the strychnine alone, would furnish a capital revenue. Then the shoe leather, the powder, the tar-barrels, the transparencies, the brass-bands and the horse hire. The view is considerable.

But in the midst of this noise and confusion—this wild saturnalia—the beautiful machinery of nature pursues its silent course—the buds burst forth and open, cloving the trees with foliage—the fields become verdant and the crops advance to the maturity of harvest and ripen to the sickle of the reaper or the hand of the gatherer—Men die, children are born—people are married—some are divorced—love's young dream is dreamed, or that dream is rudely broken—Winter comes again, Spring comes again, and the general world is unchanged—the waters of oblivion have closed over the loved and lost, hiding them from all but the rare eye of true affection. The mosquitoes in the North West are much more than they are with us. A traveler on the shores of Lake Superior says, that he was bitten by them while up to his knees in snow. We recollect Gen. Henningsen remarking, that the greatest colds of these things he ever saw were on the banks of Gulf of Finland, along the mouth of the Neva. That was Northeast, though.

DISTRICT CONVENTION—WIRE AND HUNTER.—Lewis E. Harvie, Esq., of Amelia, and Dr. Wm. F. Thompson, of Dinwiddie, were, on Wednesday last, chosen delegates to Charleston by the Democratic District Convention which met at Petersburg. Dr. Thompson avows his preference for Mr. Wise; Mr. Harvie his for Mr. Hunter; both would be governed by circumstances upon exchanging views and obtaining information from the delegates upon all sides at Charleston.

The Senate has decided by a large majority, not to take recess from the 20th April till the 20th May. The object of the proposed recess was of course to permit Senators to attend the several political conventions to be held between the dates referred to.

BY TELEGRAPH.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, dated the 22d inst. has been received here.

After having twice attempted to carry the city of Vera Cruz by storm, Miramon sent the siege on the 21st, and fell back towards the Capital.

After the capture of Marin's steamers, Miramon sent a decree to the Capital, confiscating all American property, and expelling the Americans from the country.

The liberal forces at Jalapa had captured a valuable supply train of wagons en route for Miramon at Vera Cruz.

The American Consulate at Vera Cruz was the especial mark for Miramon's guns during the siege.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 30th, 1860.

The Steamship Arabia from Liverpool, brings dates to the 17th inst.

The Emperor of France has issued a new circular, declaring positively his intention to annex Savoy, if agreeable to the population.

Both houses of Parliament had agreed to address the Queen, commending the French Treaty.

Switzerland protests against the annexation of Savoy to France.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 17, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 60,000 bales. The market opened with a declining tendency for Uplands but closed firm. Middling Orleans 63 1/2; Middling Uplands 62 1/2. Stock at Liverpool 801,600 bales, of which 675,000 are American.

Flour quiet but steady.

Wheat firm.

Corn dull.

Rice firm, and advanced 3d a 6d; lower qualities improved most.

Rosin dull and all qualities slightly declined.

Spirits Turpentine dull. Consols 94 1/2 a 94 3/4.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

New York, March 31st, 1860.

The London Times Paris Correspondent says that an angry autograph letter from Napoleon had reached Victor Emmanuel. The Emperor invites the King not to accept Tuscany in his own right. He may name a prince of his own house for Tuscany, but is debarred from occupying the Romagna, which may be governed by a Vicar acceptable to the Pope.

The second warning, which immediately precedes excommunication, has been sent to Victor Emmanuel by the Pope.

One Day Later from Europe.

New York, April 2, 1860.

The Steamer Bavaria, from Southampton, has arrived with news to the 18th inst., one day later.

A great manifestation in honor of the Pope occurred at the Vatican.

A Turin letter states that the Savoy question has been definitely settled, and that of Tuscany is in a fair way of coming to a conclusion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2d, 1860.

The Democrats of the City will oppose the admission of Kansas under the Wyandott Constitution, as it violates a solemn treaty contracts with the Cherokee nation, and abrogates the boundary as defined in the original territorial law.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2, 1860.

The Brig Johanna, on a legitimate trading voyage, on the coast of Africa, has been overboarded and taken forcible possession of by a British Cruiser. Her officers and crew were treated with gross indignity.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1860.

Yesterday the Senate passed the bill for the increase of the pay of Navy Officers.

The House discussed the polygamy bill, and debated the Army bill. The Committee of Ways and Means reported the General Appropriation bills, aggregating, with those previously passed, fifty-three and a third millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 30th, 1860.

The Senate, on yesterday, refused to take recess during the Charleston Convention.

In the House, a message was received from the President, denying the power of the House to raise him before an investigating committee; said he was subject to the House only on specific impeachment charges. The message was fiercely attacked by the Republican members, and defended by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1860.

SENATE.—On yesterday, the President sent in a communication in reply to the resolutions asking for information relative to the recent captures in the Gulf. He justifies the conduct of our naval officers. The Senate then took up private bills.

HOUSE.—The House passed the bill providing for the return of letters to the writers, with their name and residence endorsed thereon. The House then considered private bills.

To-day (Saturday) is set apart by the Senate for the consideration of District business. The House stands adjourned until Monday.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29th, 1860.

Yesterday the Abolitionists endeavored to rescue the fugitive slave who had been remanded to slavery by Judge Cadwalader, but the police drove them off, and took the slave to prison. A *habeas corpus* has been issued, returnable this morning.

MR. COBB DECLINES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29th, 1860.

Hon. Howell Cobb declines being a candidate for the Presidency.

Further California News.

MALVO'S STATION, March 30.—The California overland mail to the 10th instant furnishes the following: The news from the Washoe mines continues to absorb public attention. The Mexican Company had declined to sell more of their claim, and refused an offer of \$1,000 per foot. The Ohio claim was held at even a higher sum. About \$100,000 worth of ore was visible at the Ophir gulch or canal for ten miles below Virginia, and the mines were being worked for gold and paying largely.

A correspondent writing from Albe, near Virginia city, on the 29th, says: "There has been almost every mineral in the world discovered here: gold, silver, lead, copper, antimony, bismuth, plumbago, etc., and lead and copper almost in their pure state. Already there are mines of silver being developed for 60 miles in length and 15 in breadth."

Very exciting accounts continue to be received from the new gold mines of Southern Oregon. The quartz found at Gold Hill, near Jacksonville, was the richest ever discovered on this coast. A ledge has been opened in two places, and two men have already taken out \$50,000 worth of gold from one of them, with only the ordinary mining implements. On the 5th \$75,000 worth of rock was taken from the other.

The California Senate had passed a bill appropriating \$60,000 to the company constructing the first line of telegraph from California to the Mississippi, and \$40,000 to the second line.

There had been an increase of fully fifty per cent. in the foreign inventors entered at the custom house since January last, over last year.

LAWLESS DOINGS IN KENTUCKY.—Louisville, March 27.—A man named Hanson, recently expelled from Beane, with John G. Fee recently returned to Beane, was a committee agent ordered him to leave the county. Hanson with some twenty-five or thirty associates, armed with rifles, fired upon the committee, but without injuring any of them. Hanson's party now returned and barricaded themselves in a house. The committee consists of some twenty-five or thirty men, armed with revolvers. A military force has been ordered from Lexington, and it is thought the disturbance will soon be quelled.

EXTENSION AND CHANGE IN SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTES.

Washington, March 26.—The Post Office Department sent this afternoon the route from Gordonsville by the various points to Lynchburg, Va., contracting with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company to convey the through and local mails from Alexandria to Lynchburg daily, with a branch to Washington, six times a week or daily, if such can be arranged.

Between Richmond and Burkeville, and between Burkeville and Lynchburg, the through mails are transferred to the Orange and Alexandria road. Route Agent Averitt is transferred from the Petersburg and Lynchburg route to this, and Taylor, Mann and Averitt to perform service between Alexandria and Lynchburg—all to take effect last April.

THE COAL MINE ACCIDENT.—Scranton, Pa., March 27.—The accident which occurred yesterday at the Chittenden Shaft of the Old Forge Coal Company was not so serious in its results as was at first apprehended. Three of the miners were seriously burned by the explosion of the fire damp, but no lives were lost.

BURNING OF A DWELLING.—TEN LIVES LOST.—New York, March 28.—A dwelling-house on 45th street was burnt this morning, by which ten persons perished in the flames.—The deceased were a family of four children of Andrew Wheeler, and the wife and four children of Mr. Bennett.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO BADEN, GERMANY, BY HAMBURG MAIL.—The single rate of letter postage between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Baden, by the Hamburg Mail, has been reduced from 22 to 15 cents, pre-payment optional, so that in future the same rate of 15 cents will be chargeable upon letters to or from Baden, whether conveyed via Bremen or via Hamburg.

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE.—Albany, March 28.—Mr. John Jay appeared before the Court of Appeals yesterday, and argued that no decision could be given in the Lemon (Virginia) slave case, inasmuch as the slaves were in Canada, and beyond the jurisdiction of the court; and further, because the former owner of the negroes had been paid for them, and had no further claim on their services. This action on the part of Mr. Jay caused much speculation, but it was doubtful whether his argument could be considered.

ELECTION IN KANSAS.—Leavenworth, March 27.—An election was held in this Territory yesterday for county officers. The vote polled was very light; in Leavenworth county the democrats elected their candidates by about the usual majorities.

PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY.—Philadelphia, March 28.—John Robbins, an administration man, has been nominated by the democrats for mayor of this city.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, March 29.—The House committee on Territories met this morning to consider the Arizona and Jefferson territorial bills. Mr. Mowry, the majority leader, introduced the bill of Arizona to be about 12,000, exclusive of Indians. Mr. Otero, the delegate from New Mexico, concurred in Mr. Mowry's statements and testified that the organization of Arizona is regarded as a necessity by the people of N. Mexico.

Mr. Williams, from Jefferson Territory, gave a statement showing the necessity for a territorial government. He estimates the voting population at 8,000.

The President has appointed Major Elisha G. English, long a member of the Indiana Legislature, and an active democratic politician, marshal of that State, in the place of Mr. Robinson, deceased.

The President's protest took the House by surprise to-day, no intimation having preceded its transmission to that body.

Locomotive Explosion.

EASTON, Pa., March 29.—The locomotive Excelsior burst her boiler yesterday, just as she was starting up the Lehigh Valley railway with a train of cattle cars. George Winters, engineer, and Wm. Pharaoh, Jackson Billman and Wm. Billman, train hands, were hurt, but not seriously. The engine is a total wreck. Blown into hundreds of pieces, the boiler of the locomotive weighing over a half a ton, was thrown a distance of a quarter of a mile. The bell was found in a grave-yard sili further off.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.—Malvo's Station, March 29.—The overland California mail of the 9th, and bringing telegraphic dates to the 10th inst., has arrived. The U. S. steamers Saginaw for China, and Shubrick for down the coast, sailed from San Francisco on the 8th.

THE LATE TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.—Louisville, March 29th.—The Hanson matter has been settled. Nobody was hurt, and the excitement has entirely subsided. The latest dispatches indicate the whole affair without explaining it. Gov. Magoffin has returned to Frankfort, and the Lexington military company did not go to Berea, as first reported.

KANSAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Atchison, Kansas, March 28.—The democratic territorial convention has been in session in this city. The proceedings were attended with much excitement. They adopted the Cincinnati platform, and elected Douglas delegates to the Charleston convention.

RHODES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

THE STANDARD MANURE, for Cotton, Corn and Wheat, besides Root Crops, Gardens, Fruit Trees, &c., has been recommended by all leading Chemists of the United States; also, the State Agricultural Societies of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Wilson Ledger, Tarboro' Mercury, Raleigh Standard copy one month and send bill to this office.

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, in accordance with the latest improvements. One of the most well known Jones Hotels will be secured to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on FRIDAY, April 13th, 1860.

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SORTED NUMERO 634 ORDINARY.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$100,000.

1 Prize of \$100,000 50 Prizes of \$1,000

2 " " 50,000 80 " " 500

3 " " 20,000 20 Approximations, \$8,000

4 " " 10,000

4000 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000.

Whole Ticket \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

All on all solvent Banks taken at par.

Drawings will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

For full orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, Esq. of City Post, Charleston, S. C. Jan. 25th, 1860

MR. COBB DECLINES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29th, 1860.

Hon. Howell Cobb declines being a candidate for the Presidency.

Further California News.

MALVO'S STATION, March 30.—The California overland mail to the 10th instant furnishes the following: The news from the Washoe mines continues to absorb public attention. The Mexican Company had declined to sell more of their claim, and refused an offer of \$1,000 per foot. The Ohio claim was held at even a higher sum. About \$100,000 worth of ore was visible at the Ophir gulch or canal for ten miles below Virginia, and the mines were being worked for gold and paying largely.

A correspondent writing from Albe, near Virginia city, on the 29th, says: "There has been almost every mineral in the world discovered here: gold, silver, lead, copper, antimony, bismuth, plumbago, etc., and lead and copper almost in their pure state. Already there are mines of silver being developed for 60 miles in length and 15 in breadth."

Very exciting accounts continue to be received from the new gold mines of Southern Oregon. The quartz found at Gold Hill, near Jacksonville, was the richest ever discovered on this coast. A ledge has been opened in two places, and two men have already taken out \$50,000 worth of gold from one of them, with only the ordinary mining implements. On the 5th \$75,000 worth of rock was taken from the other.

The California Senate had passed a bill appropriating \$60,000 to the company constructing the first line of telegraph from California to the Mississippi, and \$40,000 to the second line.

There had been an increase of fully fifty per cent. in the foreign inventors entered at the custom house since January last, over last year.

LAWLESS DOINGS IN KENTUCKY.—Louisville, March 27.—A man named Hanson, recently expelled from Beane, with John G. Fee recently returned to Beane, was a committee agent ordered him to leave the county. Hanson with some twenty-five or thirty associates, armed with rifles, fired upon the committee, but without injuring any of them. Hanson's party now returned and barricaded themselves in a house. The committee consists of some twenty-five or thirty men, armed with revolvers. A military force has been ordered from Lexington, and it is thought the disturbance will soon be quelled.

EXTENSION AND CHANGE IN SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTES.